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*Pravda*

JANUARY, 1945





# STOPPED IN ITS TRACKS!

When a dust explosion starts in an elevator leg (where dust explosions have a habit of starting), Robertson Safety Ventilator "STOPS IT IN ITS TRACKS"—keeps it from r-u-n-n-i-n-g w-i-l-d by ushering it OUT through the Robertson Vent.

Destructive secondary blasts are definitely eliminated—and the possibility of primary explosions minimized by Robertson Safety Ventilator gravity action which continuously vents fine dust from your elevator legs.

Be on the SAFE side with Robertson Safety Ventilators. Descriptive literature upon request.

**H. H. ROBERTSON CO.**

Farmers Bank Bldg.

Pittsburgh, Pa.



# Static Ignites Grain Dust

By **CHESTER J. ALGER,**

**Corn Products Refining Co., Argo, Ill.**

**MEMBER, NFPA DUST EXPLOSION HAZARDS COMMITTEE**

**Before Food Section, National Safety Council**

**T**HIS subject can best be handled, I believe, by first a general definition of static electricity. Much has been written regarding this subject but today a complete scientific analysis of static electricity, its cause and effect, remains a problem for some energetic scientist to solve in the future.

Webster defines static electricity (sometimes called frictional electricity) as follows: "The electricity of stational charges, however produced, by rubbing together unlike bodies, such as glass and silk, in which cases equal but opposite charges are produced." This brings forth the old terms often used in describing electric current, that is, "positive" and "negative" charges.

## Innumerable Sources

**S**TATIC electricity is produced in industrial plants handling or manufacturing food products by the operation of such equipment and machinery as transmission belts, pulleys, reels, bucket elevators, pneumatic conveying and dust collecting systems, including spouting and fans, and in some instances it is developed in grinding mills.

It has been my experience that belts and pulleys are the greatest sources of static electricity. Why this condition exists is explainable by the fact that it is not uncommon to find belts slipping when passing over pulleys. Also in straightening out the belt after it has passed around the pulley the friction between the plys of the belt generate static electricity, smaller diameter pulleys developing more static than the larger diameter pulleys. Also it has been my experience that leather belts are the greatest producers of static electricity in comparison with rubber and fabric belts.

Knowing that static electricity is being generated where explosive dusts are in the atmosphere, in the room or in the mill, one naturally questions first: Could it possibly cause ignition of dust? I am convinced that if static electricity is permitted to accumulate, developing what is known as a high

potential charge, and that if a sufficient dust cloud is present, static electricity could cause the dust to ignite.

## Eye Witness to Static Ignition

**T**O PROVE this contention, one of the Insurance Inspection Bureaus in Chicago have on record a small fire in a grain elevator. It so happened that dust was permitted to accumulate on the top of a sprinkler line which passed less than one foot under a fast moving horizontal transmission belt, and the static electricity from the belt dissipated the charge to the sprinkler line. When a heavy charge accumulated, the dust on the sprinkler line was ignited and flashed-burned for quite some distance. It also happened that the whole performance was witnessed by a workman engaged in the mill.

Considering that it has been established that static electricity is developed in industrial plants and that it can ignite dust, the next question is: What are we going to do about it?

In our industry safety inspectors

carry with them, for the purpose of locating static electricity, a Mineral-lac "Statiscopes," a very sensitive instrument. When static electricity charges are discovered we proceed to eliminate them by proper grounding. Should a charge be located on a belt, for example, we install a ground brush on the upper and lower runner of the horizontal belt at a point about 18 inches to 2 feet after the belt has run around the pulley. In some instances it is also necessary to ground the shafting. Long belts require several brushes.

## Static Is Tricky

**I**T HAS also been my experience that when the atmospheric humidity is extremely low, such as on a cold winter day, static electricity is made or developed on machinery that does not evidence same during the other seasons of the year. This, in my opinion, indicates the importance of making static electricity tests all through the winter season. Also, mill and wooden construction type buildings are more subject to static electricity than other types of construction.

Other static electricity producers such as reels, bucket elevators, fans and dust collecting systems should be grounded to building steel or water lines by the use of a flexible stranded copper cable, with both ends of the ground wires soldered in position.

It may be of interest to you for me to mention an experience relative to static electricity being discovered on the wooden frames of a set of reels. All the usual and customary means of grounding to discharge the static electricity were employed without success, and as a final resort the complete wooden reel housings were



## "GRAIN"

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painted with aluminum paint which, due to its metallic base, completely dissipated all traces of static electricity after this painting had been done.

In conclusion it is my desire to warn you that when grounding is done, frequent inspections must be made to see that the ground wires have not been broken, otherwise the possible ignition hazard of the static electricity is increased.

*A survey by a leading life insurance company investigating 2,530 deaths, reveals that 22.5% showed definite infection of the teeth or mouth, and in nearly 10% of the cases the physician stated infection was "actually a causative factor in the death of the insured."*

## TREATMENT FOR SILICOSIS

According to a brief dispatch just received, aluminim powder is used in the treatment of silicosis, being inhaled into the lungs. We hope to have additional data before long.

### Pan American Tongue

Furthering the effort to cement Pan American relationships, the Pan American Society has prepared a free pamphlet which simplifies the language for those recipients writing for a copy, Box 315, Quito, Ecuador, S. A. Postage is 3c oz. Stamp collectors will appreciate the assortment of postage affixed.

## GRAIN DUST STATIC TESTS

I have endeavored to collect some data on the ignition of dust by static sparks. In connection with our experimental work a series of tests was made to determine the least energy required in a static spark to ignite clouds of certain powders and dusts.

In these tests a condenser is charged to a definite potential and formation of the dust cloud is synchronized with the discharge of the condenser through the primary winding of a step-up transformer. The spark is produced between electrodes placed with the container in which the dust cloud is formed. The spark gap is about  $\frac{1}{8}$ th inch long.

The minimum energy required for ignition is reported in joules and the results obtained for several dusts are listed as:

Aluminim .....	.08 joule
Coal Dust .....	.04 joule
Cornstarch .....	.04 joule
Magnesium .....	.02 joule
Phenolic resin powder .....	.01 joule
Titanium .....	.004 joule
Zirconium .....	.000005 joule

It will be noted that these energies are very small, because a joule is the electrical energy produced when a steady current of one ampere passes through a resistance of one ohm for one second. 1,054 joules equals one B.t.u.

Further development of our testing equipment and the testing procedure is in progress which we hope will permit making tests with sparks produced by a direct discharge of the condensers at high potentials—that is without the use of the step-up transformer. It is very difficult to arrange for the spark discharge in this manner at the same instant the dust cloud is produced in our apparatus.

It seems quite evident that static sparks are capable of igniting certain types of dust clouds, but some of the carbonaceous dusts are apparently more difficult to ignite in this way than are certain metal and plastic powders.—Hylton R. Brown, Senior Engineer, Bureau of Mines, U. S. Dept. of the Interior, College Park, Maryland.

### MIDNIGHT FIRE

A watchman discovered a blaze in the middle of the night of Jan. 4 in the conveyor gallery of the Burrus Mill & Elevator Co.'s plant near Saginaw, Tex. The company's fire fighting crew extinguished the \$15,000 fire which caused no interruption of operations.



## This PROTECTION from DUST is NOW PATRIOTIC as well as PROFITABLE

**C**ONSERVATION of our national food supply is important to VICTORY . . . and protection of grain handling plants against the danger of dust explosion damage is part of that conservation program.

It is well known that the explosive power of grain dust is many times that of dynamite. In comparison with the possible loss of property caused by many dust explosions, the cost of dust control protection is very small indeed.

## DAY Complete DUST CONTROL SYSTEMS

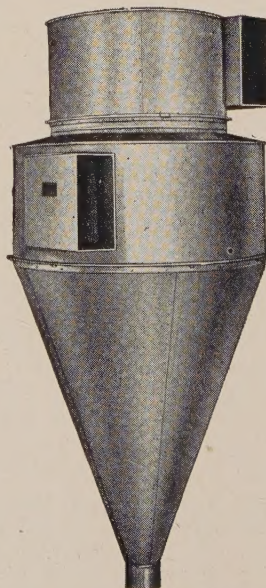
are available for all types and sizes of grain handling and processing plants. Each job correctly engineered, manufactured and installed. Every detail is handled completely by the DAY organization which also offers you the benefits of 63 years of progressive experience in solving dust control problems.

Patented DUAL-CLONE construction utilizes to the utmost the basic principles of cyclonic separation—assuring LOW RESISTANCE, HIGH SEPARATING EFFICIENCY, low maintenance cost, compact design, easy installation.

Write for a copy of booklet  
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## The DAY Company

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# FUMIGATION

BY CONRAD C. JOHNSON\*

Before A.O.M. at Roanoke, Va.

**I**N THE CASE of any grain containing weevil infestation, the grain should be fumigated as soon as possible. The ideal thing would be to fumigate it in the farm granary, but when this is not possible, then fumigation of the bulk or sacked grain as soon as it arrives is a paying proposition from the standpoint of loss and yield and the later discovery of insect fragments and debris.

## Apply as Transferred

**W**HEN it comes to bulk grain, the most economical method is to apply chlorpicrin as it is transferred from one bin to another. This is done by introducing the liquid within the grain stream as it enters the receiving bin. The reason for introducing it within the stream is to make sure that the wetted kernels are distributed on the cone to all parts of the bin.

One easy method of application is to use a funnel-pipe which can be introduced through the cover of the spout and then rocked back and forth as the chlorpicrin is poured into the funnel, the lower outlet being within the grain stream perhaps an inch or so from the bottom of the spout.

Such a funnel-pipe is made by soldering a funnel to one end of a pipe of perhaps ½-in. diameter, and approximately 3 ft. in length. The dosage for this type of work is 2 lb. per 1000 bu. in closed concrete storage tanks, with an extra pound or so introduced with the first few hundred bushels going into the bottom of the bin and about the same amount introduced with the last few hundred bushels.

## Simplified Method for Smaller Plants

**F**OR many of you our recommended sub-terminal type of treatment may be easier and sufficiently effective. With grain coming into the elevator from day to day, the last 25 or 50 bu. is left in the dump hopper until the close of the day. At that time about three or four fluid oz. of chlorpicrin are poured into the elevator cups at the window opening for each 100 bu. of wheat or corn received that day. Then the elevator legs are started and the 25 or 50 bu. run up into the bin. The application under the circumstances is quite effective in controlling insect infestation.

Now in emergency storage we have a rather easy and effective method for the introduction of chlorpicrin beneath the surface of the grain. Chlorpicrin at the rate of at least 3 fl. oz. per 100 bu. is placed in ordinary pop bottles with a cork or stopper and these are introduced into the grain, bottom first, the plug withdrawn and then the bottles inverted so that the liquid starts to flow towards the bottom.

A small amount is then thrown over the grain surface and the unit closed. If the unit is not reasonably tight, it can be made so by battening asphalt roofing paper or similar to the inside before loading the wheat, or on the outside if more convenient.


ness. Let us first take the case of a warehouse building where no light can be seen coming through from the outside towards the end of the day when it is somewhat dark inside the building. Such a building can be considered relatively tight, and a dosage of 1½ lb. of chlorpicrin per 1000 cu. ft. will do the job under practically all conditions. If the grain or products are stacked to within two or three feet of the ceiling it would be well to increase the dosage to 1¾ or 2 lb. per 1000 cu. ft. because there just must be a little more fumigant under such conditions.

Recently I was called upon to make recommendations for a warehouse of about 70,000 cu. ft. containing 25,000 bu. of wheat in sacks. This warehouse had a fairly solid wall and roof, but around the eaves it was possible to see daylight in small amounts rather frequently. There was also the problem of making a tight seal around several loading doors with wet burlap sacks. Under these conditions my recommendation was 2 lb. per 1000 cu. ft., with part of the chlorpicrin distributed between the piles so that the gas would expand after its introduction well beneath the surface of the sacked grain.

## Warehouse Dosage Proportional to Tightness

**W**HEN considering the fumigation of sacked grain or products in the warehouse, the very first matter of consideration is the tightness of the building. The effectiveness of all fumigants is in proportion to how long a killing concentration can be held. I realize that it may not always be possible to make a given storage entirely airtight, but I do emphasize the need for all possible efforts to make the storage tight. Very often this can be done with a minimum of time and expense.

The dosage of a fumigant is naturally somewhat proportional to tight-

*Send and See* 

B. I. Weller Co.,  
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Send us form 35 showing how much guaranteed capacity we can get from our elevator legs with the Calumet Cup . . . the only elevator bucket with a Logarithmic Curve.

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## Twenty-Four Hours "Exposure" Ample

AS TO how long the gas should be left in the warehouse, we advise that the warehouse can be opened anytime after 24 hours. Very often people figure that the longer the exposure the more effective the results, but in just about every case the gas will have worked out of the warehouse within 24 hours to the point where a killing concentration could not remain.

This applies particularly where the warehouse is not entirely tight, and in the case of a tight warehouse the job is done within 24 hours anyhow.

Accordingly, one might just as well open the warehouse after 24 hours and enjoy the advantage of faster aeration.

## Sprinkling Can Most Effective

WITH reference to the application of chlorpicrin, just about no special equipment is required in warehouses containing sacked grain or products. Usually it is possible to have sufficient headroom so that one can walk on the top of the piles. In this case, the easiest method is to apply chlorpicrin with an ordinary garden sprinkler can. You can divide the total area into units requiring

about 2 gal. each, and then use one filling of the sprinkling can for such an area.

It is necessary to sprinkle in approximately every fourth tier because of the small amounts of liquid chlorpicrin required.

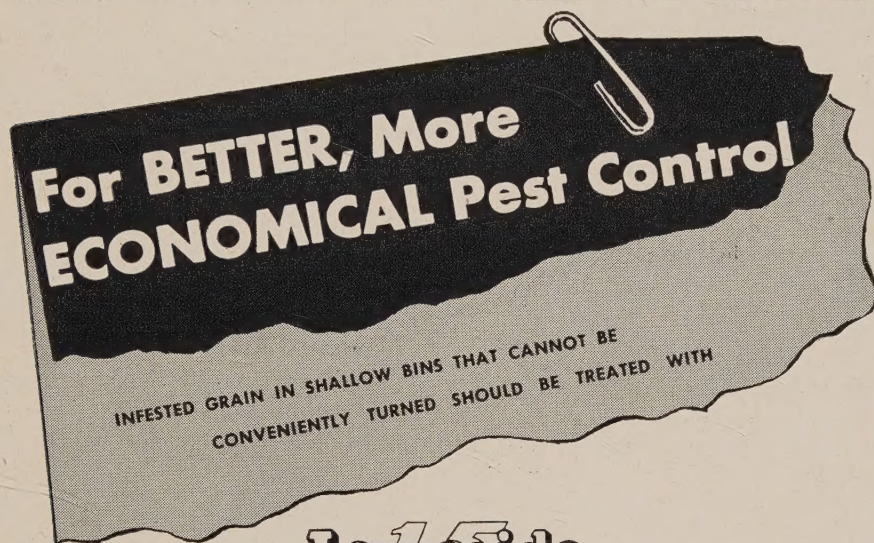
A few years ago we had the case of a tight basement in a building where sacked grain was piled about 24 ft. deep with only about two to three feet of space between the grain surface and the ceiling of the first floor. Here our method of application was to crawl over the grain in a gas mask with a bucket of chlorpicrin. The chlorpicrin was distributed by flinging it in an ordinary water dipper from the bucket, starting at the far end of the warehouse and working toward the exit.

## Even Eggs Killed

WITH the dipper the liquid could be nicely spread over the surface of the grain sacks and it evaporated just about as well as from a sprinkling can. Incidentally, the owner made an examination of a section from top to bottom of this pile several weeks after treatment and in sifting out one sack from each layer he found all adults dead with no evidence of live larvae.

This was the desired evidence that the chlorpicrin had not only penetrated into this mass of wheat, but had also worked into the individual kernels to kill any egg and larvae life present there.

The liquid will not permanently affect grain or products, and there is no action on the sacks themselves except possibly a dust spot as from any liquid. However, in cold weather it is desirable to break the liquid up more as by dashing from a bottle containing a sprinkler cork such as is used



**Larvacide**  
CHLORPICRIN-CARBON TETRACHLORIDE

Sprayed or sprinkled onto grain surface this liquid sinks into the mass and quickly becomes gas with ample power to penetrate berries and insect eggs to kill life within.

Larvacide 15-MIX, like straight

**Larvacide**  
CHLORPICRIN

is toxic to all granary pests and warns of its presence in terms none can misunderstand. Put up only in 50-gallon drums.

## KILLS RODENTS

Without Carcass Nuisance

Regular grain treatment with Larvacide often helps with rats. Special rodent measures require only light dosage of Larvacide, economical—a generous pint or so per thousand sq. ft. of floor space. Rats are driven from retreats to die on the open floor, where they can be swept. Light traces linger in retreats and act as repellent for a long time.

For infested grain in regular bins—incoming or in turning—use straight Larvacide. Comes in bulk in cylinders 25, 50, 100 & 180 lbs., also handy 1-lb. Dispenser Bottles, each in sealed can, 12 to wooden case. Both Larvacide 15-MIX and Straight Larvacide are stocked in principal cities.

Write for literature and help with any special control problem you may have.

**INNIS, SPEIDEN & CO.**  
117 LIBERTY STREET • NEW YORK 6

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Canadian Representatives and Stock Points  
STRONG-SCOTT MFG. CO., Ltd., Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary





by ladies in sprinkling their laundry—or by spraying from any good hand compressor sprayer.

### Mill Bugs Require Different Technique

**I**N MILL fumigation work, the great majority of the insect and breeding is found inside the machinery. Accordingly, our emphasis is on machinery fumigation. As to the amount to be used in a mill, a good estimate is found by multiplying the number of elevator legs by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  or 3—the resulting figure being the number of pounds of chlorpicrin required to treat elevator legs and connecting machines, plus a little bit for the outside space.

The chlorpicrin for the outside space is used mainly for sprinkling or dashing between the elevator legs on each floor, around boots in basement, against sifter stock, and over and around reels and purifiers. A good machinery treatment twice a year is ordinarily all that is required in the majority of mills.

Whether general machinery treatment as above or general mill fumigation at the rate of at least 1 lb. per 1000 cu. ft. of total space is employed, our recommendation in your (south-eastern) section is that two treatments of varying intensity be made per year. The first one should be heavy so as to take care of practically all insect life, and should be made during the first week in May. It is very true that you do not have any serious infestation at that time, but the infestation is developing and within a couple of weeks will be serious.

### Light Dose Gets Rodents

**A**LL of the above recommendations for grain treatment lead up to the effectiveness of this fumigant for rodent control—not only by actual killing but also by its repellent action. In sacked storage and other forms of grain treatment a small amount of chlorpicrin in gas form will cling to the grain in storage leading toward

the bottom—where most rodents keep entrance.

In the case of sacked grain and products this is a particularly effective method of helping to prevent the entrance of rodents because they just will not stay in the presence of even traces of it. Rather often treatment in the fall of the year will prevent most rodent damage throughout the winter.

In going after rodents in the building we use only about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a pound per 1000 cu. ft. Some of our literature speaks about dosage on the basis of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lb. per 1000 square feet of floor area, but the way most of the processing plant warehouses are piled with sacked material it is much better to use a minimum of  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a lb. per 1000 cubic feet of space.

After all, sacked material is absorbent and takes a great deal of gas out of the air without it being effective. The application of this  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a pound of liquid per 1000 cu. ft. (a pint for each 7000 cu. ft. of space) can be done in warm weather by simply dashing the liquid out of open bottles directly over the sacked material.

An overnight exposure is sufficient. This type of work is most often done over Saturday night, with Sunday morning utilized for aeration and the gathering of carcasses. Chlorpicrin evaporates into a tear gas with the result that most rodents work themselves out onto the open floor where they can be gathered up without carcass nuisance.

\*Mr. Johnson is Manager of the Insecticide Division of Innis, Speiden & Co., and is not the same Conrad Johnson who formerly was an Elevator Superintendent at Omaha and Council Bluffs.

### Shows King Visiting Indians

A unique Christmas card issued by N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. of Fort William colorfully shows the king and queen being welcomed by the chiefs of Indian tribesmen on their visit to this continent in 1939.



### MANAGEMENT IN SYMPATHY

We are certainly in sympathy with anything that can be done to promote safety in grain elevator work.—W. G. Catron, Jr., Manager, Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., St. Joseph, Mo., operators of the Burlington elevator.

### Daily Reminder

The Grain Insurance & Guarantee Co. of Winnipeg issued a very practical calendar this year. As usual each month stresses the need of particular attention to a seasonal pertinent hazard.

### Dated Events War Map

Hart-Carter Co., grain cleaner engineers and manufacturers of Minneapolis, issued a historic "dated events war map" of interest and importance. The date of all major and most minor events is projected on this large multi-colored world map which shows, among other things, that only 14 countries and colonies remain neutral.

"We can escape being a nation of bagholders, but only by becoming a nation of bondholders."

## Get Almost "EVERYTHING" from HEADQUARTERS

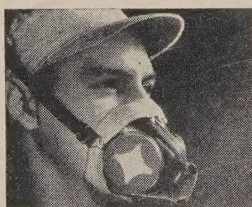
... for Grain and Seed House Equipment. Ordering is simplified when you come to "Headquarters". Choose from a broad line of moisture testers, germinators, grain handling equipment, trucks, respirators, blowers, etc. All meet Government standards wherever such are established... made of finest materials... rigidly inspected. Write for FREE Catalog No. 144.

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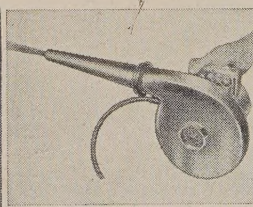
# SEEDBURO

EQUIPMENT COMPANY



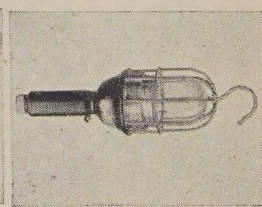
### DUPOR RESPIRATOR

No. 66—Low cost protection from dust. Two felt filter pads, clear entrance aperture of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  square inches. Soft rubber, weight 4 oz. Price \$1.65.



### PORTABLE BLOWER

Keep motors, machinery, line shafting, etc., free from fire hazard.  $\frac{1}{3}$  H.P. motor. Price \$54.45. Attachments extra. Easily converted into sprayer or industrial vacuum cleaner.



### PORTABLE LAMP GUARD

No. 308—Listed as standard by Underwriter's Laboratories. Precaution has been taken to make this Guard safe for use in the presence of grain dust or inflammable materials. Price \$10.00.



## CORN CONDITION DETERIORATING DAILY; FORECAST VAST LOSS FROM FAULTY STORAGE

Millions of bushels of corn, improperly cribbed and with a high moisture content, are in danger of spoilage unless adequate storage space is found, agricultural authorities agree.

In Nebraska alone it was estimated that one-third of the total corn crop, or 100 million bushels, is threatened with loss because storage space is lacking. Grave storage problems also were reported in Iowa, Minnesota, and North and South Dakota. Central Illinois elevator operators said that in this state most of the crop is under cover and in good condition.

At harvest time the corn crop throughout the middlewest contained a high percentage of moisture which made it difficult to crib safely. This wet corn must be moved before warm weather or it will begin to germinate and spoil.

One broker said that Chicago has a grain drying capacity of 400,000 bushels a day, but the industry is operating at less than 50% of capacity because of fuel oil shortage, lack of labor and the scarcity of boxcars to move the grain.—*Chicago Tribune*.

Economy begins in not wanting something one can't afford.

## CORN GRIND SLIPS

During December the eleven refiners ground 10,461,767 bu corn for domestic consumption as compared with 10,558,370 bu last month and 10,694,440 bu the year previous.

## CARLOADINGS END YEAR OFF 4.6%

As predicted, carloadings for 1944 finished off 4.5% under those of last year. The statistical year of the Car Service Division of the Association of American Railroads runs from Dec. 23rd to Dec. 22nd, and for the 52 weeks in 1944, 2,525,894 carloads of grain and grain products were loaded, as compared with 2,647,540 the year previous. 1944 loadings showed a 16% increase over those of 1942, however, which totalled 2,177,122. Weekly loadings to date were:

	1944	1943	1942
Dec. 23 .....	46,088	41,730	39,423
Dec. 30 .....	36,087	40,689	39,921
	1945	1944	1943
Jan. 6 .....	39,555	54,730	48,391
Jan. 13 .....	46,678	57,442	53,307

## Export Grain Off 27%

Carloads of export grain unloaded at tidewater during 1944 totalled 38,849 as compared with 53,204 in 1943, a 27% decrease. Export grain unloaded during December totalled 3,136 cars, compared with 5,770 the same month last year, a 46% decrease.

## SEVERE DROUGHT HITS AUSTRALIA

Hard hit are grain producing areas in the Australian states of New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia. The drought, which began early in 1943 and became more extensive and acute in 1944, affected or threatened crop production in all parts of the Commonwealth, says USDA. The 1944 wheat crop, now estimated at only around 50,000,000 bu., is about one-third of the pre-war average.

## DROUGHT DAMAGES ARGENTINE CROP

The 1944-45 corn crop in Argentina has suffered greatly from insufficient rain in November, December, and the first half of January, according to USDA. Extensive damage is reported from all parts of the corn zone, except from a relatively small district in the Province of Cordoba. Planting takes place mainly in October and November and harvesting from March to May. The drought, combined with high temperatures, is said to be drying the crop rapidly and much acreage is considered to be already beyond recovery.

Last year's crop was considerably above average, amounting to 343,683,000 bushels, but year before last it was a virtual failure, amounting to only 76,499,000 bushels. The average for the 5-year period ended with the 1941-42 crop was 306,557,000 bushels.

## WHEAT GRIND SLIPS

During November 1,015 mills ground 48,010,744 bu wheat as compared with 49,424,331 bu ground by 1,014 mills during October and 48,698,529 bu by 994 mills the year previous. Ninety-four percent was ground by 330 mills of 801 or more bbls capacity.

## 48 HR. WORK WEEK EXEMPTIONS

At a hearing conducted with members of the trade and a representative of the War Manpower Commission, Minneapolis Office, in relation to the 48 hour work week (effective Jan. 29) and possible exemption from same, we obtained the following information:

That high executives would be exempted.

That certain specialists such as floor men, pit men, etc., will no doubt be exempted because of the nature of their work, and also that other employees whose work is more or less specialized may also be exempted.

Each place of business will be considered a separate establishment and that a report for each separate establishment must be returned even though they are owned and operated by the same company.—NW Country Elevator Association.

## NEW CO-OP PLANT

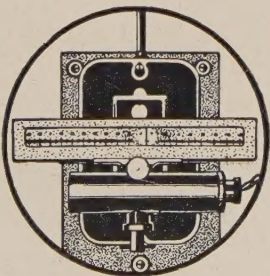
A \$2,500,000 plant will be started early this spring by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Producers. Located at Saskatoon, the unit will manufacture flour, starch, chemicals, livestock feeds and vegetable oils. Funds from the co-op's \$20,000,000 fund will finance the construction.

## ALL SKIDDING ASIDE



You must see danger ahead to avoid it! Keep windshield and windows clear, clean, and free of fog, snow or ice.

- Z** • SAFEGUARDS  
YOUR GRAIN  
—\$—
- E** • SAVES OPERATING  
COSTS  
—\$—
- L** • AVOIDS TURNINGS  
—\$—
- L** • RELIEVES YOUR  
WORRYING  
—\$—
- E** • PAYS FOR ITSELF  
FAST



WRITE FOR DETAILS

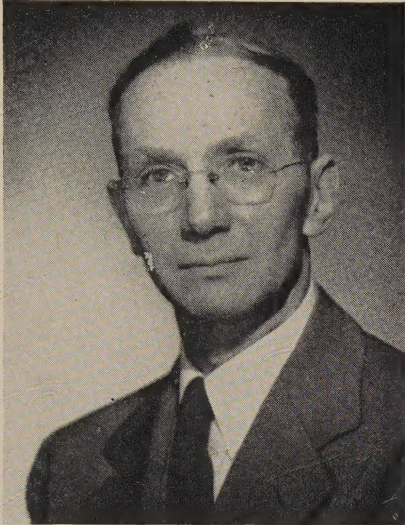
**ZELENY THERMOMETER CO.**

9 So. Clinton St. Chicago 6, Ill.



## THE COVER

This month's cover pictures the Akron, Ohio, elevators owned and operated by the Quaker Oats Company. A study of the view will disclose that the company expended considerable effort to make this plant harmonize with the surrounding architecture—



Lewis Inks, Quaker Oats Co. Elevator Superintendent, and active SOGES member.

and it is a handsome building. At one time isolated from the confines of the business perimeter, the huge storage unit currently is in the heart of commercial activity as the feature story on other pages shows.

### See Forest, Not Trees

In most plants the turnover is extremely high. Superintendents and Foremen are continually hiring and training people for the same job day after day. Might not some of the trouble be with us? Might our induction and training program be out of date? Is our job running us, demanding more and more time to break in new people?

Maybe we can see only the men to be trained every day and have lost sight of the job to be done. Perhaps if we give more time to each individual when he comes in he will be broken in more thoroughly, will develop a respect for the Foreman who handles him properly, and will consequently stay with us longer. Let's look at the forest instead of the trees.

G. S.

### Take Your Pick

"A majority can never replace a man. A majority always represents both stupidity and cowardice. There is no principle so wrong as the parliamentary principle."—Adolf Hitler, in *Mein Kampf*. "No man is good enough to govern another without the other's consent."—Abraham Lincoln.

Some sweater girls are seen in the best places. . . .

# *Another billion dollar highway program*



**I**N thinking about work after the war, don't overlook the 230,000 miles of steel "highways" which the railroads have built and maintain at their own expense. These "highways" provide jobs for more than a quarter of a million men working on construction and maintenance of tracks and roadway—jobs for more than a million other railroad workers—besides still other thousands in the mines, the mills and the forests where roadway materials and supplies are produced.

More than that—the railroads pay real taxes on these "highways," not for their own special benefit, but for the support of schools and other general services, including

public highways and streets.

After the last war, between 1920 and 1930, the railroads spent more than four billion dollars for improvements on these "highways," and in addition more than three-and-a-half billion dollars for betterments in equipment. After this war, a similar program will be required.

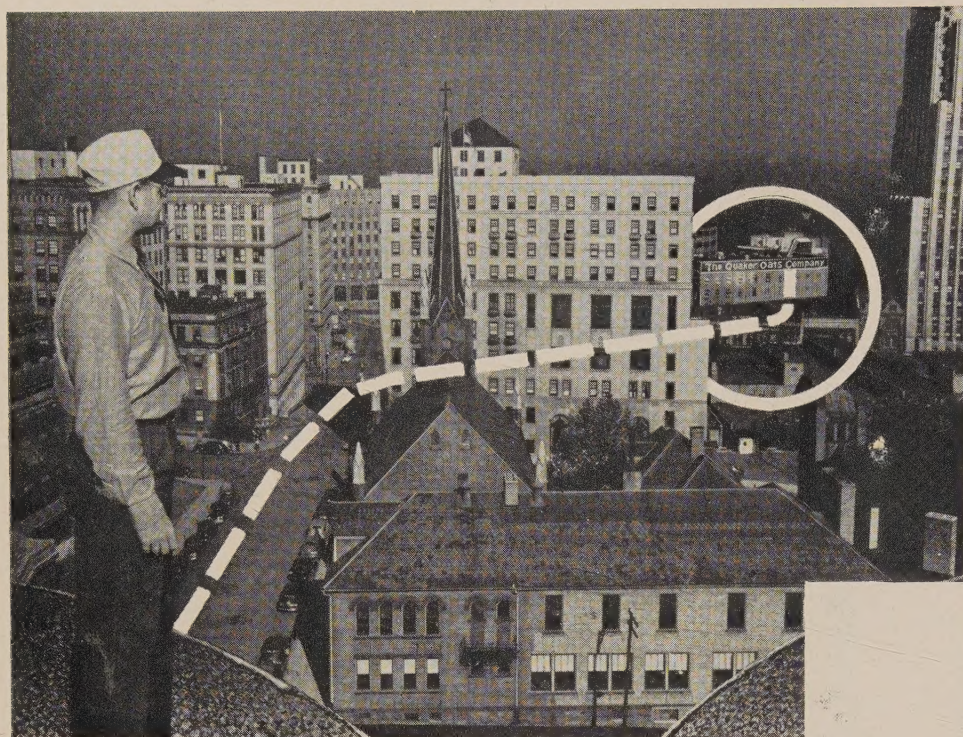
So there's another highway program which could make a lot of postwar jobs, and which needs no more than a public policy of treating all forms of commercial transportation alike—letting each one pay its own way, which includes the payment of the general taxes upon which governmental services depend.



**ASSOCIATION OF  
AMERICAN RAILROADS**

*All United for Victory*





# Grain Under

Fifteen hundred bushels of grain an hour are blown in a single pipeline under the city streets of Akron from the Quaker Oats Company elevators, where this photo was taken, to the mill three and a half blocks away.

When an oatmeal mill was established along the canal at Akron, back in 1856, no one dreamed of the possibility that a large industrial city would grow up around it. By the time men began building tall storage elevators for grain, there wasn't room for them down by the canal and they were put on higher ground about 1800 feet from the mill. It was slow and expensive to transport the grain by wagon down the hill from the elevators to the mill. So cast iron pipes, 7" and 10" in diameter, were laid under the city streets in 1901 as shown in the picture.

The grain was then blown by air pressure through the pipes to the mill. Other pipes were laid at later dates until there are now five separate lines.

Oats usually stay warm in the elevators. Consequently, when the warm grain and the warm air from the house enters the blower lines, there is enough heat present from that and the friction of the moving grain to cause the snow on the pavement above to melt. Thus it is easy to tell where the blower lines go when there is snow because a path is always clear above them.

The blower illustrated in the picture to the right builds up the air pressure in the blower lines to the seven or eight pounds required to convey the grain properly. The blower is driven by an electric motor.

**Blower lines used at Akron, Ohio, to transport grain from Quaker Oats Company's storage elevators to the mill.**

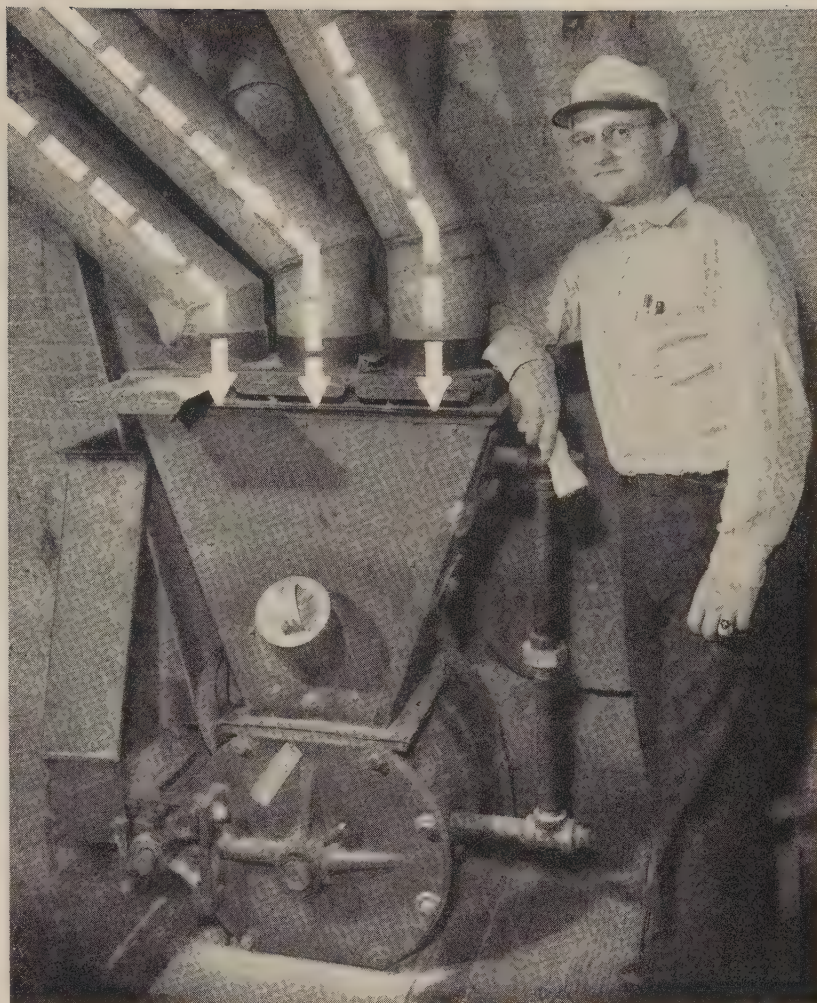
Shown in the photograph are Milt Redinger, left, and Fred W. Thomas, right.



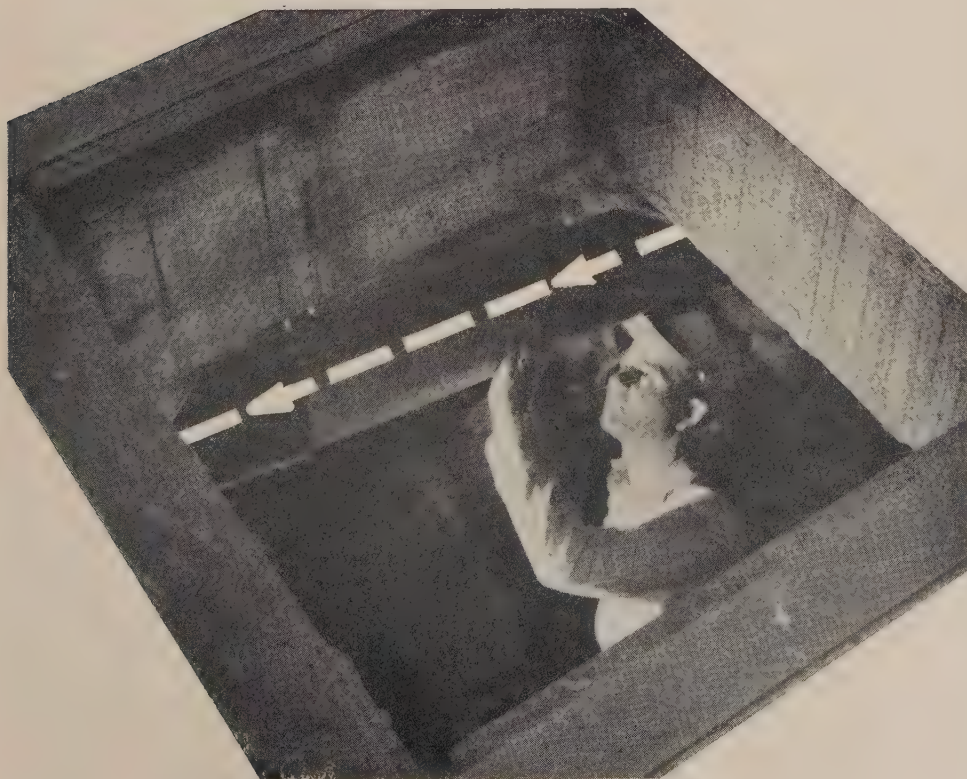


# Blown Streets

Grain flows from the elevators into hoppers over feeders like this one beside which August Zimmerman is standing. From the hoppers, the grain is fed by feeders into pipes which convey it under the city streets of Akron to the mill.



Photos and data courtesy "The Quaker"



This underground view of a blower line was taken from a manhole. August Zimmerman is standing underneath the pipe.

The pipes used to wear out every two or three years at the bends, and occasionally at other points. When that happened, the grain shot up into the street.

The biggest blowup occurred in the early nineteen twenties when some two carloads of oats shot like a geyser twenty feet into the air. Oats filled the city streets and stopped traffic.

A solution was found to that trouble by encasing the lines in cement. In a few places the iron pipes have worn away entirely and the grain flows through the cement itself which is worn as smooth as glass.



# For Your Bulletin Board

## February 1945

1. Thu. — An accumulation of oil or grease makes the floor surface hazardous. Wipe up those oil or grease spots as soon as noticed.
2. Fri.—Good illumination, good maintenance, and safety efforts go hand-in-hand.
3. Sat.—Lift with your legs, not with your back.
4. Sun.—Care in using files, hammers, bars, wrenches and other hand tools will keep your name out of the accident files.
5. Mon.—Doing things the same old way is OK if it is the safest way, but repeating unsafe practices leads to accidents.
6. Tues.—A wrench that fits seldom slips.
7. Wed.—Keep edged tools sharp. Dull ones slip and jam.
8. Thu.—Always replace broken steps, runways and toe-boards WHEN you find them, not the next day.
9. Fri.—Hand rails on stairways are useless unless they are used. Get the safety habit—use the hand rails.
10. Sat.—For good inspections know what to look for, see what you

During the New Year we will print one page of Daily Safety Reminders in each issue of "GRAIN," to cover each day of the following month.

We believe that each Superintendent will find some way of using these reminders to good advantage. Where you have bulletin boards or blackboards, you may wish to post (or write) these reminders on those boards. You may also use them for your own series of instruction cards, pay-roll inserts, etc.

By using the entire series, either on bulletin boards or by distribution to all employees, you will reach all workers in the plant with a succession of messages which will call their attention to all known hazards at least once during the year. SOGES Safety Contest Director Clarence W. Turning invites your comments and suggestions.

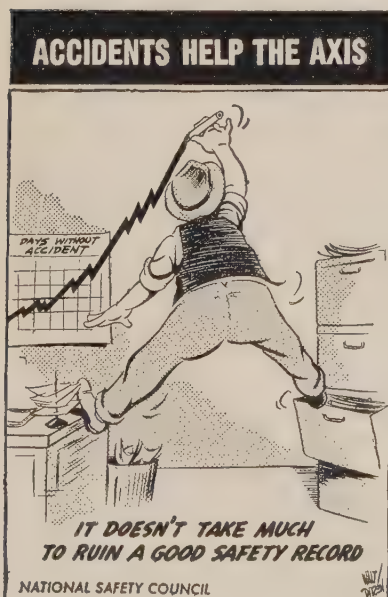
look at, and then do something about it.

11. Sun.—The secret of success in conversation is to be able to disagree without being disagreeable.
12. Mon.—What message is on your bulletin board today?
13. Tues.—Makeshifts make accidents.
14. Wed.—A leaning pile of materials beckons someone to keep it from falling.
15. Thu.—Pile all cases, bags or goods so there will be no danger of their falling.
16. Fri.—Use only ladders in good repair. Never use broken or weak ladders or a ladder with missing rungs.
17. Sat.—Never pass a board with nails turned up. Turn the nails down or turn the board over.
18. Sun.—Help to maintain orderliness and cleanliness.
19. Mon.—Point out the danger points to the new man. With your help he will work without accidents.
20. Tues.—When crossing railroad tracks always step over the rails, never on them.
21. Wed.—Packages or any objects should always be carried in such a position that you can see where you are going.

22. Thu.—Learn to use ladders safely.
23. Fri.—A place for everything and everything in its place saves time.
24. Sat.—A machine presents serious hazards if not correctly handled and properly guarded.
25. Sun.—To perform a piece of work without the necessary tools or equipment is to court danger.
26. Mon.—Unless you are an electrician do not fool with electrical equipment.
27. Tues.—Never use a makeshift or defective scaffolding, rigging or stage.
28. Wed.—You might as well be blindfolded as to stumble around in the dark. You must be extra careful when you wander into poorly lighted places.

### POSTER IDEAS WANTED

Every so often we hear complaints that all the posters available are "too general" to illustrate the specific hazards existing around our plants. But that condition need not exist any longer, because we are advised that all good ideas for posters will be executed and distributed to those interested at very nominal cost. So send in your thoughts along this line and we'll carry through for you.





## TWIN CITY SUPS HEAR INTRIGUING TALK ON RUST PREVENTION

Reports Chapter Prexy Cliff MacIver of A-D-M Co.

**A**T our last meeting, on Jan. 9th, our program committee featured as their main speaker Donald G. Fletcher representing the Rust Prevention Association.

Although most terminal elevator superintendents have from year to year heard much about the farmers' fear of damage to their crops, we were never so greatly concerned until about ten years ago when a bad infestation of black stem rust in the spring wheat area brought us to the realization that the spread of this disease could be a serious threat to the cereal grain food stocks of this country.

Since then the Thatcher variety and other rust-resistant varieties of seed have become popular and, because of the persistent and continual work of the agricultural schools and crop improvement agencies, we have probably permitted ourselves to become less aware of the threat of plant diseases to our welfare.

For these reasons we were anxious for our chapter members to hear Mr. Fletcher, who has been active in plant disease control work since 1920 and who covers the field from Mexico to Canada and from the Rocky Mountains to as far east as Pennsylvania.

### Each Variety Crosses During Germination

**I**N his opening remarks Mr. Fletcher reminded us that crop yields are affected by a number of different factors among which are included weather conditions, condition of the soil, threat from insects and diseases and availability of labor.

Confining himself temporarily to a study of rust he cited that it breeds in many different varieties and races and that each variety or race crosses during germination on the barberry bush. The never-ending work of his association in 18 states is to eradicate the barberry bush.

Complete eradication of the barberry is impossible, but the spread of rust can be controlled by a combination of programs which include eradication of the barberry, control of the germination stages of rust, plant breeding and fertilization.

### BOMBS FOR BONDS

**R**EMEMBERING Manila and the havoc wrought on the land of his ancestors by the Japs, a Boston Chinese restaurant owner has offered a \$500 War Savings Bond to the first aviator to bomb a Japanese city. He explained that his mother and brother were in Hongkong when the city fell to the Japs. In addition, a resident of Idaho Falls, Idaho, has offered \$300 in War Bonds to the first Idaho aviator who drops a bomb on Tokyo. "Bombs for Bonds" may be the new slogan of the American flyers.

Resorting to the benefits of visual education Mr. Fletcher exhibited a very interesting series of colored slides and movies which demonstrated the effects of black stem rust, red leaf rust, smut, blight or scab, barley stripe, downy mildew, black point, black chaff, dwarf smut, ergot and other diseases, with each of which he explained their characteristics.

### Round-Table Discussions Generate Interest

Our round table discussion on "Grain Infestation and Insecticides," which was conducted by Harry H. Hansen, representative of Innis Speiden Company, lived up to expectations and proved itself worth the effort.

Mr. Hansen started this session with Innis Speiden's colored film on "Grain Fumigation with Larvacide," and was later besieged with questions, too many to number, about infestation of grain and its treatment by larvacide and other insecticides. The banter was at no time too thick for Harry and there were no punches thrown, even between competitors.

Harry Hansen's prize of two gallons of Isco Spray for the question which aroused the most enthusiastic discussion was awarded to—guess who! (I didn't think I was buggy and I don't think that the judges were very discreet, do you?) Anyway it was a good round table session and the program on the whole was enlightening and very worth while.

### Attendance Gaining Each Successive Month

**T**HE attendance numbered 38 which, in spite of the bitter cold of the evening, was in keeping with these records of previous months: Oct. 2, 37; Nov. 7, 40; and Dec. 5, 62 (Association Night).

Our next regular monthly meeting will be held on March 6th at which time we hope to see and hear Charlie Harbin and also Frank Carlson, if he doesn't get buried in a pile of dust someplace in the meantime.

### Antidote For Grain Bin Gas

Everyone is aware that gases are generated by grain held in storage. Under certain conditions of temperature, moisture and lack of ventilation, the incident of gas may be much worse than at other times. However small, the presence of carbon monoxide—even in trace quantities—is dangerous, and this gas constitutes a large percentage of that found in grain bins.

Sodium tetrathionate is said to be effective as an antidote for carbon monoxide poisoning in tests made on rabbits in the University of Wyoming laboratory. By recrystallization at least two times from alcohol, very pure sodium tetrathionate becomes available. Approximately isotonic with the blood is a 2% solution of this salt, and the work with rabbits conducted by Dr. John H. Draize indicated that the margin of safety therewith is large.

### Another Warning About Overloading

Shippers have responded splendidly to the request made for heavy loading of freight cars. In fact some shippers have gone too far. The result is that instructions have been issued from Washington, and are now in effect as we told you last month, that shippers should not overload grain and grain products shipments.

If a car is overloaded, and in excess of the load limit stencilled on the car, the carriers are **REQUIRED** to transfer the excess weight to another car, and the shipper will be required to pay freight on the minimum weight of the car into which the excess was transferred. Particular emphasis is placed on shippers using the **STENCILLED MARKED CAPACITY** of the car as their loading guide, instead of the stencilled load limit—observing at all times the published carload minimum in the tariffs. Overloading cars penalizes yourself for excess freight.

*Virtues are learned at mother's knee;  
vices at some other joint. . . .*

## HIGH CAPACITY GRAIN CLEANING EQUIPMENT for TERMINAL ELEVATORS!



NEW PRIORITY-RATED  
EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE  
FOR ESSENTIAL NEEDS

Hart-Carter normally offers a complete line of special, heavy-duty cleaners for terminal elevators. Included are the 2564 Carter Disc-Cylinder Separator, combining discs and cylinders; and the all-cylinder 45 Hart Uni-flow Grain Separator. These machines offer a profitable answer to whatever cleaning, grading, separating or processing jobs you may be called on to handle.

## HART-CARTER COMPANY

670 Nineteenth Ave. N.E.

Minneapolis, Minn.



# Net Loss . . . . \$500,000.00 A DAY!



Conservative estimates indicate that the American Grain and milling industry is losing approximately a half-million dollars a day through insect infestation.

Cook's Service Bureau—headed by George B. Wagner, former Entomologist of the Millers National Federation—is ready to help you solve all your insect infestation and rodent problems. Mail the coupon below for full information.

## MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

Cook Chemical Company,  
Kansas City, Missouri.

Please send complete information on your insect and rodent control program to:

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

**Cook Chemical Co.**  
2020 Wyandotte, Kansas City 8, Mo.

## LOCAL BOARDS TO DECIDE ON DRAFTEES

**L**OCAL draft boards have been notified by SS Director Hershey to follow a five-point priority system when they begin reaching into the 26 to 29 age group for military service. This is the same priority system outlined by Judge Byrnes on Jan. 15, as follows (workers to be called up in this order):

1. Registrants not employed in any of the special list of *essential* activities.
2. Registrants engaged in relatively unimportant jobs in the essential, but not critical, phase of the war program, and who may be replaced "without difficulty."
3. Men employed in relatively unimportant jobs in the *critical* war programs, and registrants in such programs who may be replaced "without difficulty."
4. Registrants engaged in relatively more important jobs in essential, but NOT critical activities.
5. Registrants engaged in more important jobs in critical activities.

### Our Industry "Essential" And/Or "Critical"

It will be up to the local board screening the individual registrant to decide just how important the man is in the particular job he is performing within a critical or essential industry, on the basis of "general information available, specific information in the registrant's file, representations by other Federal Government agencies and the local board's own knowledge of the relative importance of civilian activities and the labor supply conditions existing in the area in which the registrant is working."

WMC states it is possible for a man to obtain release from a job in one essential activity, to take a job in another essential activity, if he can prove that he will be more essential in the second job.

In the WMC release of Jan. 16, "farm product assembly services" and "grist milling (custom)" are listed as essential but not critical (5-b); "prepared feeds for animals and fowls" is listed as essential but not critical (6), and "warehousing of essential (perishable and non-perishable) commodities is listed as essential and critical (26). In addition WMC says that "all technical, scientific and research personnel engaged in any of the activities in the list, whether or not the activity is critical or essential, are regarded as being engaged in critical activities."

## RECOMMEND WOOD-SHED, DUCKING STOOL, OR OLD FASHIONED PURITAN STOCKS

Absenteeism and severances in war and war-supporting plants are running far higher than should be true in this critical period of national emergency, some running as high as 18% absenteeism. The average in all "must" plants 5%. Of 8,944 persons hired in 35 "must" plants in the last two months, 5,297 quit—59%.

Prime plant management problem in obtaining full production is the man-hour wastage entailed in training new employees and the difficulty in scheduling work when a high proportion of employees are absent. The quickened tempo at all the war fronts requires more of everything than ever before—and more supplies can be handled and manufactured only if every worker stays on the job. Production in the "must" industries—such as your plant—WILL be increased in 1945.

In the quest for happiness one could not do better than put into practice the precepts of a great Persian, who said: "Taking the first step with the good thought, the second with the good word and the third step with the good deed, I entered paradise."



## CHANGES AT OMAHA

S. O. Jensen of Cargill, Inc., was made a grandpa twice during December, according to reports. That makes four grandchildren for "Ole."

Don Hallgren left Cargill, Inc., on Jan. 1 to engage in business for himself in Kansas City.

## WOULD ASK ABOUT WEATHER

"Tell the boys 'hello' for me, and that if the cold weather is bothering any of them I can ship them a couple of trainloads of ours," is the message brought back from Super Charles "Manney" Winters of the New Orleans Public Grain Elevator by Chet Klaus of Zeleny Thermometer Co. of Chicago. "Great place to go to get a sunburn," Chet adds, "but I did better than that."

## Wants to Keep Track

I would be interested in a subscription to "GRAIN" in order that I might keep up to date in connection with SOGES activities and also the many men who I know in the association.—West Strutt, W. G. Strutt & Co., Portland, Ore.

## ACQUIRES C. J. TAGLIABUE MFG. CO.

The C. J. Tagliabue Mfg. Co., pioneers in the manufacture of such industrial control and laboratory instruments as the well-known Tag-Heppens-tall Moisture Meter used so widely by the trade, has sold its assets, including goodwill, name and patents, to the Portable Products Corp. of Pittsburgh. The business will continue as a separate division and the progressive research and development policies in electronic and mechanical instrumentation which for so many years have characterized the Tagliabue organization will be continued vigorously under the local management and personnel that has made TAG an outstanding name in industry.

## REFUSES TO ISSUE BOND!

**T**HE Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland is sorry—it can't issue a \$100 War Savings Bond to "Pal."

M. J. Fleming, president of the Cleveland Federal Reserve Bank, said "Pal" works for Caesar Moore's filling station at Loyall, Ky., taking money from customers and giving it to Moore.

"Pal" is a German shepherd dog and often gets tips. Keeping these tips until he had enough to purchase a Bond, Moore sought to have it issued in "Pal's" name, but the bank had to decline. So Mr. Moore bought it for himself.

Wave: "I don't mind you making love to me, but couldn't you be a little more subtle?"

Wolf in ship's clothing: "Subtle! On a six-hour pass?"

## ADDS HIS SUGGESTION

I would like to add my suggestion to the array of names under consideration for the SOGES. I think Society of Grain Superintendents includes most of those on our membership roles, but let's garner all the ideas we can before making a change.—Oscar W. Olsen, Globe Elevator Division, F. H. Peavey & Co., Duluth.

Though there is no scorched earth policy in America, fire annually destroys between \$75,000,000 and \$100,000,000 worth of farm property, according to the National Safety Council.

## THEIR NAME PREFERENCE

We have canvassed our membership here in Minneapolis for the majority choice of a new name for S. O. G. E. S. We've decided on: Grain Handling & Processing Association. It's still a pretty long name, isn't it, but it should include all who are interested in Membership.—Clifford A. MacIver, Minneapolis Chapter President.

## Good Advice

If Wisdom's ways you wisely seek,  
Five things observe with care:  
To whom you speak, of whom you  
speak,  
And how and when and where.

# YOU'VE ASKED FOR IT—



NOW

# HERE IT IS!

Isn't it true that you've made many an inquiry to find the very best belting for your heavy-duty legs and conveyors?

If you haven't tried REXALL, an extremely pleasant surprise awaits you. BUT FIRST be convinced by genuine results—remarkable performance records (many exceeding 20 years) established in the world's largest, most progressive elevators.

Write for these records today; you'll find them well worth while.

**PREWAR QUALITY — PROMPT DELIVERIES**

## IMPERIAL BELTING COMPANY

1750 S. KILBOURN

CHICAGO 23, ILL.



## He's Proud He Belongs

We are proud that we are Plant Superintendents, and that we belong to the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents—even though the name was long ago outmoded.



It is honest work in what is certainly a fundamental industry. We don't have to apologize to anyone when we are asked what we do—nay, quite the contrary.

My fellow members, as a whole, are conscientious, upright gentlemen. It is a privilege to meet with them and to discuss our problems together. We need the common meeting ground that the association alone provides.

Every plant head who is really interested in his profession should join with us in our organization and help in its activities and in its support.—Herbert C. Brand, President SOGES, Quaker Oats Co., Cedar Rapids.

## OLSEN GENERAL SUP

We recently told you that Oscar W. Olsen, SOGES Safety Contest Chairman, was made General Superintendent at the Peavey company's two terminals at Duluth and Superior, and that John M. Maki took over Matt Peltó's post at the Globe upon his retirement, but we didn't tell you that John E. "Spike" Carlson has succeeded Oscar at the Peavey.

According to Mr. J. A. Mull, manager of the terminal properties of both the Peavey and Van Dusen-Harrington companies, Oscar's record of service extends back to 1906 when he started in as a messenger at the Globe. His weighing experience was interrupted so that he could fly for Uncle Sam, and he returned and worked on up the ladder.

John Maki has worked at the Globe plant since 1918 and his 26 years of experience qualify him to ably succeed his father-in-law.

John Carlson has been a Peavey man for 32 years, and is reputed to have moved box cars with a heave of his powerful shoulders. "Spike" has been foreman at the plant for the past 10 or more years.

## FRIEL LIKES IT THERE

Like it very much here and am looking forward to having my family move from Minneapolis this summer. Been very busy and haven't really had very much time to do anything but work, however I did enjoy attending the excellent SOGES Chapter meeting on Jan. 16. Had not had the opportunity of meeting the fine boys in the K. C. Chapter before. They are a tip-top group. Also had the pleasure of meeting President Jim DeJarnette. Like the rest of the Chapter, he is a fine chap too.—Bernard E. Friel, Supt., Mid-Continent Grain Co., Kansas City.

### He Liked It

We wish to congratulate you on GRAIN's October cover, which is a dandy fall picture. We think a few fat, yellow pumpkins mixed in along with the corn shocks would really bring out the effects of old Mother Nature. Perhaps it happened that the farmer had gathered all his pumpkins, and the artist was no lover of the good old-fashioned delicacy of thick, home-baked pumpkin pie. Anyhow, to me they were conspicuous by their absence.

The issue as a whole was greatly enjoyed. GRAIN is as fine a publication as anything printed, bar none.—Herbert C. Brand, Quaker Oats Co., Cedar Rapids.

When conditions leading to injury, illness, excessive fatigue, and undernourishment are neglected, the plant morale is lowered and the results eventually show up in less output, increased absenteeism, and turn-over.



*Peace terms every man  
should make NOW!*

The war is still on . . . and will be for some time to come.

But right now—before the war ends—every man in America has an unprecedented opportunity to make terms with himself for his own peace . . . his peace of mind.

For now, as never before, a man should look at his wife and family and say, "What can I offer them for the future?"

And now, as never before, a man has a chance to answer this question—an opportunity to provide for the future.

That opportunity is War Bonds. No doubt you are buying War Bonds through the Payroll Saving Plan. Arrange to buy more War Bonds. All you can afford. More than you thought you could afford.

What's even more important—don't cash in those War Bonds before they mature. Stick them away in a safe place—and forget about them till you can reap the full harvest on them.

Now is the time to make your plans for peace of mind. Buy War Bonds and hold onto them!

## ALL SKIDDING ASIDE



Tire chains give added traction and uniformity in performance and reduce braking distances as much as 50 per cent on ice and snow. Are yours in shape?



## LADIES' NIGHT SUCCESSFUL; GIL LANE A GRANDPAPPY

Starting off with a sociable punch-bowl, the 82 attending the annual Ladies' Night party held this month by Chicago Supers and their guests voted it the best yet. Tucked comfortably away in the spacious South Side Swedish Club, a sumptuous dinner followed an enjoyable cocktail hour. An array of talent followed introductions by Emcee Lloyd Forsell, chairman.

One of the surprise features of this famous annual gathering was a toast to Gilbert and Hester Lane over the event of becoming a Grandfather and Grandmother on Jan. 14th. Gil is Plant Manager of Arcady Farms Milling Co., a Director and a past President of SOGES. "It was worth all the anxiety," he said, "and I'll treat next time, too." Gilbert Lane Henderson is the new arrival's name.

In addition to Lloyd Forsell of Albert Schwill & Co., the committee included Emil Buelens of Glidden Co., R. J. Skala of Screw Conveyor Corp., Ben Danielson of Arcady Farms Milling Co., and E. R. Anderson of Norris Grain Co. Out of town visitors included Ernie Granzow of the Day Company, Minneapolis, and Slim Carlson of the Underwriters' Grain Ass'n, Duluth.

## BUT PROGRESS ISN'T SUSPENDED

I've been wondering how John Mack is getting along with his hopes of reorganizing a Chapter of SOGES in Buffalo. And has "Mac" Darling had any success down around Indianapolis? Haven't seen anything about Toledo getting under way, and wonder which one will get started first.

There is so much to be gained, particularly in times of multitudinous scientific developments, that the longer prospective chapters await getting their discussions started the more time it will take to catch up.

Membership solicitation in Minneapolis this season has not been up to last year's level, but we have signed up a few applicants. And now that business has tapered off a bit we will be calling on a few more prospects. —Clifford A. MacIver, A-D-M Co., Minneapolis Chapter President.

An officer saw a slightly loopy AOM leaning against a building.

"What are you doing?" asked the officer.

"Holding up the building, sir," quickly replied the sailor.

"Oh yeah?" said the officer. "Report to your CPO immediately."

So the AOM shrugged his shoulders, staggered away—and the building fell over.—The Quonset Scout.

## GOOD MEETING

We held our regular monthly meeting on Jan. 16th, at the Pickwick Hotel, with 28 members and associates present. Charles E. Harbin and Frank "Slim" Carlson of the Underwriters Grain Ass'n., Chicago, gave very interesting talks.

We also discussed the matter of the proposed change in the Society's name, but after lengthy pros and cons we vote not to change same.—John Blowers, Standard Milling Co., Sec'y K. C. Chapter.

*She laughed when he sat down, but when he began to play. . . .*

## TO VISIT PLANT FEB. 20

The maintenance and repair plant of the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Company is to be the scene of the Chicago SOGES Chapter on Feb. 20th, starting at 3 p. m., according to word from President Steve Halac of The Glidden Co. A very enlightening and illuminating program has been arranged, the announcement states. Harry McKay and Chet Emery will be the guiding lights of the affair, which is a "repeat by request" return to a scene where the Chapter had about 75 in attendance before the war, including many from out of town.

# Depend on . . .



## Instead of Cold Weather

# TO PROTECT YOUR GRAIN

**THE** *Weevil-Cide* **company**  
**THE DEPENDABLE GRAIN FUMIGANT**  
1110 HICKORY STREET  
KANSAS CITY, MO.



## STANLEY GENERAL SUP: DUNCAN SUCCEEDS

Ward Stanley has been made General Superintendent for Standard Milling Co. at Kansas City, with the Missouri Pacific "B" and Wyandotte Elevators coming under his care. George Duncan succeeds Ward as Superintendent of the former plant.—John Blowers, Sec'y K. C. SOGES Chapter.

## ADDS HIS NAME IDEA

I noticed in GRAIN where the S. O. G. E. S. has in mind changing its name. In looking over the list of suggestions received I would like to add Association of Grain Elevator Superintendents and Allied Industries. Eliminating the word "Elevator" gets away from the original thought behind the formation of our Society and I, for one, believe that such a change will not be good for all concerned.—Arthur C. Benson, Houston Milling Co., Texas City, Tex.

## TOLERANCE

*The most lovable quality that any human being can possess is Tolerance. Tolerance is the vision that enables one to see things from another's viewpoint. It is the generosity that concedes to others the right to their own opinions and their own peculiarities. It is the bigness that enables us to let people be happy in their own way instead of our way.—Rotary Bulletin.*

## Please Find Enclosed . . .

Enclosed please find check to cover one year's subscription for "GRAIN." Mr. C. E. Hackleman, Super for Continental Grain Co.'s "Sunset" Elevator in Galveston, suggested that I subscribe.—W. H. Nigh, Fort Worth.

## MILTON MARTIN PROMOTED

Milton N. Martin, Superintendent of Vitality Mills, Inc., Chicago, hereafter will carry the title of Production Manager. His post is being ably filled by Jerry Meliere.

## HENRY COX DIES; PAST SOGES PREXY

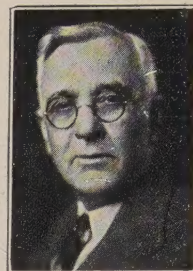
Henry Cox, past SOGES president (1936-37) and a charter member of the Society (No. 93), died on Dec. 18th following an illness that had confined him since June 8th. Henry enjoyed living, he enjoyed chatting with his hosts of friends, and always seemed to know many every place he went.

Retiring in 1938, Henry and Mrs. Cox returned to St. Charles, Minn., their childhood playground, where until the time of his sickness Henry looked after the 160 acre farm he bought in '88 when he was 22, and visited with old cronies. A member of the Masonic lodge there, Henry was given a special button for fifty years continuous membership at a special celebration. And their 50th wedding anniversary, the day before he became confined, was an event that will long be remembered.

He was born Christmas day in '66 of New England ancestry who had migrated from Vermont 10 years previously to Rock Island, thence by Mississippi packet boat to Winona. Senior Cox staked out a 160 acre claim of rich western Winona county land, government deed to which was signed by President James Buchanan in 1857. While this was the day of log huts, Papa Cox wanted a frame house like his family had back east,

and so proceeded to build the first one in that entire region. Today another son proudly dwells therein.

But Henry decided that railroading appealed to him more than farming and at 24 went to work for his uncle who was superintendent of bridges and buildings for the Milwaukee Road. However, Dan Cupid put an abrupt stop to



Henry's travels on June 7, 1894, and the bride and groom engaged in the hotel business for two years prior to the promising young man's appointment to the state grain department as a weigher in the Minneapolis terminal elevators. This work eventually took the ambitious Henry to Duluth and Superior.

It is not surprising that in 1901 the old Nye & Jenks Grain Co. beckoned to Henry to go to Washburn (near Ashland), Wis., where they operated a million bu lake house served by the "Omaha" Ry. Nor was it any more surprising that this capable young man should have been summoned to Chicago the following year to become foreman of the firm's new (though uncompleted) house there. Although the old Rialto elevator changed hands, first to the Washash railway, then to General Mills, Henry stayed on, and at the time of his retirement had a 2,500,000 bu plant of which he was mighty proud.

While it was generally known that the house was built for speed, Mr. Cox established quite a reputation for himself in getting more work therefrom than anyone thought possible. The busy season witnessed his unloading a hundred cars or more a day without the flicker of an eye. And in loading boats he established a record that has never been surpassed. This was the year he put 18,000,000 bu through the 1,000,000 bu plant.

"And just to think," he writes, "I weighed grain at one time when Ted Manning, another past president of SOGES (now General Super with Uhlmann Grain Co., Kansas City), was foreman of the house, and I worked along next to Dave Deline, another SOGES member—but one who remained in Minneapolis where he, too, is now a Superintendent.

"The associations we have all made in the Superintendents Society have been refreshing and stimulating, and the organization should have the finest future any body could look forward to," he recently wrote. Mrs. Cox has returned to Chicago and is staying with her daughter at 1307 Addison St., phone LAkeview 7431. Needless to say she would be so happy to hear from any of Henry's many friends.

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"Nu-Hy" Bucket design permits closest possible spacing on your belts, its sides are higher and so is the lip—hence, it carries more and eliminates the "loss gaps" which are common with conventional buckets.

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**SOGES ONE OF JIM SHAW'S  
CHIEF INTERESTS, MRS.  
SHAW WRITES**

"I want to thank all the boys for their kind letters, wires, and floral offerings, also for the copies of "GRAIN" telling of his passing away. I have written a number of letters to you, but never found it so difficult to express what I would like to say.

"Jim's passing was so sudden that I can hardly realize it yet. Our daughter, Mrs. Brownell who appeared on several of the SOGES convention programs, and I were with him. The roads were blocked with snow and there were no doctors available, but had there been one next door it wouldn't have done any good. One consolation is that he didn't suffer long.

"I think I may safely say that since its conception the SOGES was one of the chief interests of his life. He so often spoke of his many friends in the Society. The floral tributes from them were beautiful.

"Thanking you again for your kind letter, and wishing you all success in your work, with kind regards to all 'the boys,' as 'Dad' would say,

Yours sincerely,  
(Mrs. G. J.) Emily A. Shaw"

**Celebrated 77th Birthday Day Before**

Word from J. Bruce Winfield, Jim Shaw's successor at the C.P.R. elevator in Port McNicoll, says:

"Mr. Shaw passed away very suddenly. He was apparently feeling fine and in good spirits the day before on which he celebrated his 77th birthday."

In the SOGES files we have a letter, written but a short while before Jim's death, which shows the high esteem in which he held the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents. It reads:

"It gives me a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction to forward the enclosed application for membership and membership fee of Mr. Bruce Winfield. I feel sure he will be a worth while member, and if I have any influence I will certainly use it to see that Bruce gets to the next SOGES convention."

**The Little Things**

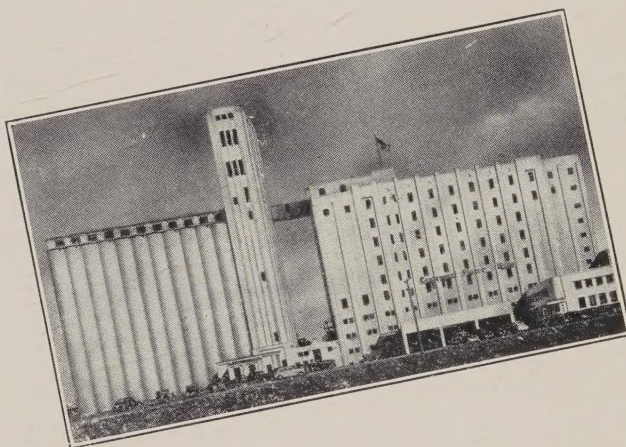
The little things you *do without*  
Can help to win the war,  
So try to do your own small part  
To keep the things he's fighting for.  
The luxuries that you *forego*  
Will help keep down inflation,  
And everything you *don't* buy now  
Will shorten the duration!

Pvt.: "Do you shrink from kissing?"  
Gal.: "No, if I did I'd be nothing but skin and bones."



*For*  
**FAR MORE**  
**PROTECTION**

**Against Deterioration Caused by Moisture**



*A typical B. J. Many Company job of weather-proofing that defies time and the elements.*

Excessive movement causes elevators to crack . . . and cracks invite seepage of destructive moisture.

To keep cracks permanently bridged, weather-proofing material must have plenty of elasticity and must be built up to a substantial thickness.

Are one, or two, or three coats enough?

The B. J. Many Company are firm in the belief that **FOUR** complete coats are necessary to do a job that will last indefinitely . . . and their belief is based on the fact that elevators weather-proofed by the B. J. Many Company as long as *twelve years* ago *still* defy moisture and show no signs of "cracking up".

A B. J. Many job costs more, it's worth more; it lasts longer . . . and that's what counts. Cheap materials and faulty workmanship represent false economy.

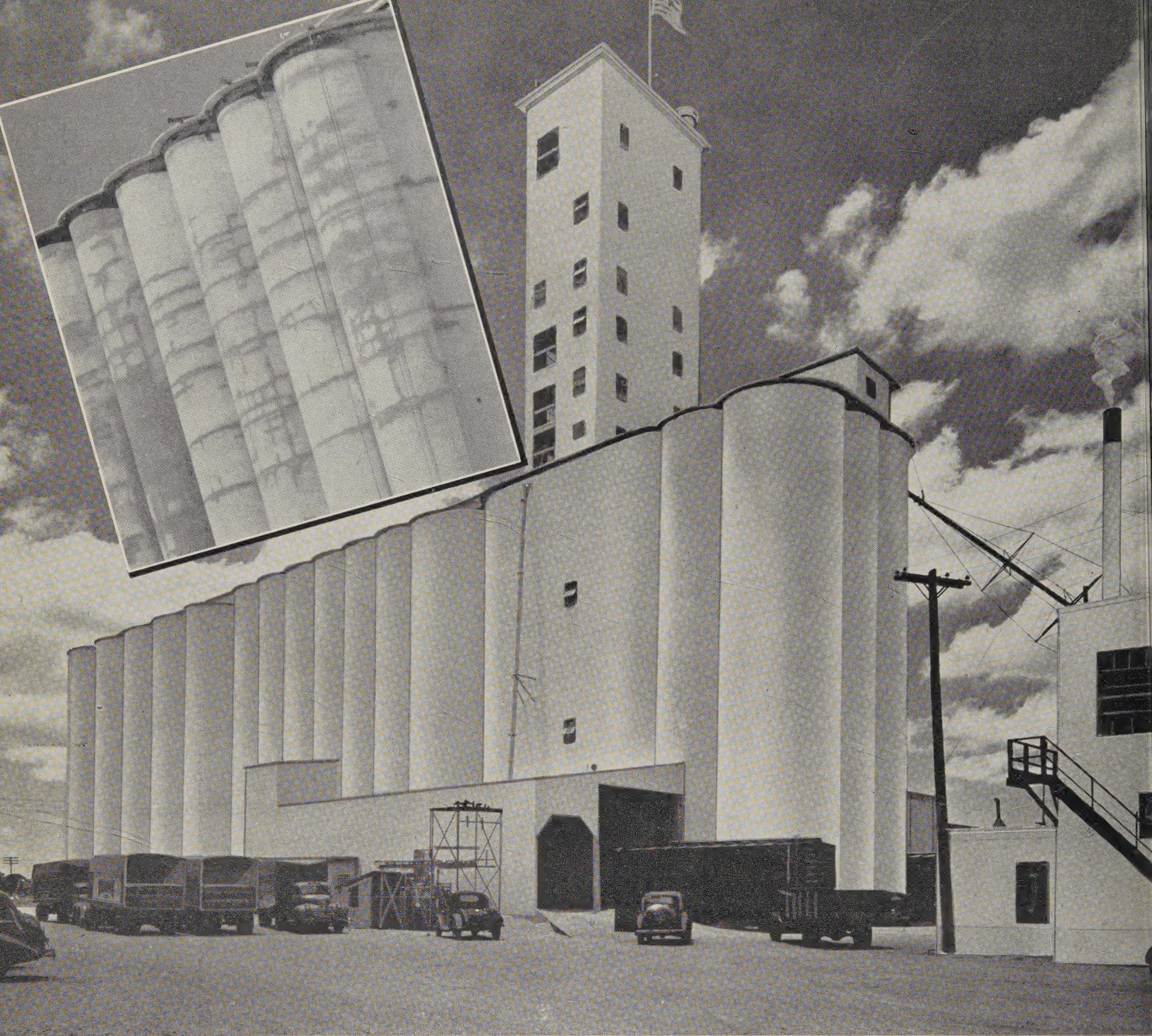
Why not plan now on their greater protection? Write

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**30 N. LA SALLE ST. CHICAGO, ILL.**

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INSERT: Close-up view of the tanks after chipping away bad concrete and caulking.

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Perhaps our reputation is spreading. We hope it is. If so, it is only because our good friends and satisfied customers recommend our work to others.

We did our best — as we always do — for Mr. Gaylord Stone of the Universal Mills of Fort Worth, Texas, whose plant is pictured above. Will you add his name to the long list of those who heartily endorse the meticulous and experienced work skillfully performed by . . .

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